CHINA HAS APPOINTED HER NEGO-TIATORS FOR PEACE.

With One Exception They Are Very Satisfactory to the Government of the United States.

MESSAGES FROM GEN. CHAFFEE

HE IS PREPARING TO WITHDRAW HIS MEN FROM CHINA.

Has Designated the Legation Guard, and Has Sent a Few Convalescents to Nagasaki, Japan.

DENIAL ENTERED BY GERMANY

NO AGREEMENT INCLUDING AN ABATEMENT OF HER CLAIMS.

Views of the Berlin Papers Are Not Fully in Accord with the Chancellerie's Promulgation.

RUSSIA HAS TWO BRISK FIGHTS

BOXERS SAID TO BE DEFEATED IN BOTH INSTANCES.

Coast Town Shelled by a British Gunboat-Missionaries Plan to Resume Their Labors.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.-At last official information has been received from Minister Conger that the Chinese government has named Prince Ching, Li Hung Chang, Jung Lu, and Viceroys Tiu Kun Yei and Chang Chip Tung as commissioners to negotiate a new treaty with the United States and other powers. All those so named are acceptable to this government, excepting Jung Lu, who was the general commanding the imperial troops in Peking during the attacks on the legations. He is charged by Mr. Conger and the other tacks. On the other hand, the Chinese government claims that he was a friend to the foreigners during the period of their peril. Unless it can be shown that he was in no way responsible for those attacks, he will not be accepted by this government as one of the negotiators, for it will not deal

Mr. Conger made no reference to the condemnatory decree, hence it is inferred that it was not issued when his dispatch was sent last Thursday. The text of these dispatches is as follows:

with any Chinaman concerned in the anti-

foreign outrages.

"Canton, Oct. 1 .- Decrees just :ssued Emperor blames ministers for whole trouble. Orders Tuan Kang Yi and other officers degraded and punished by imperial courts. Emperor holds Tuan and others entirely responsible for bloodshed. Mc-WADE.

"Peking, Sept. 27, via Taku, Sept. 30 .-Have received notice to-day from Prince Ching that he, Earl Li, Jung Lu, and Viceroys Tin Kun Yei and Chang Chip Tung will act in concert in negotiations for peace. Jung Lu is in the interior. Li Hung | tures by \$1,300,000. Chang is at Tien-Tsin. CONGER."

Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister, has received official confirmation of the issuance of an imperial decree degrading Prince Tuan, Kang Yi and other officials for their course in regard to the recent troubles in China. This information agrees with that contained in a dispatch received by the State Department to-day from Consul Mc-Wade, at Canton.

The minister has heard nothing of the designation of officials reported by Minister Conger to act in concert in peace nego tiations, but he has no doubt it is correct.

Messages from Gen. Chaffee. WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 .- The War De partment is in receipt of a cablegram from General Chaffee, indicating that he had received the instructions to withdraw most of the United States forces from China and

had provided, in accordance with those in structions, for a legation guard. The dispatch follows: "Received your Nos. 42 and 43. The Ninth Infantry, third squadron of Sixth Cavalry and Light Artillery will constitute legation guard. Shall endeavor to get all supplies

to Tong-Chow before water falls. CHAF-FEE." Dispatches Nos. 42 and 43 referred to by

General Chaffee were those containing his instructions to withdraw the American troops from Peking. Later in the day the following dispatch

was received, dated at Taku, Sunday: "Health command good. Have accepted invitation hospital ship Maine to transfer some convalescents to hospital ship Relief, now repairing Nagasaki. CHAFFEE."

MAIL ADVICES FROM CHAFFEE.

Copies of His Orders During the For-

ward Movement to Peking. WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 .- The War Department has received by mail copies of general orders issued by Major General Chaffee, commanding the relief expedition in China. Order No. 7 relates to the conduct of the troops of the United States and is highly commendatory. Order No. 8 shows merely the disposition of the United States forces in the Chinese capital. The text of order No. 7, dated Aug. 8, follows: "The major general commanding the United States forces of the China relief ex-Ition takes this occasion to commend the high soldierly qualities of energy and endurance so generally manifested under longed hardships of more than usual se-

"In the battle of Yang-Tsung, fought on Monday, the 6th inst., the Fourteenth Infantry, suffering heavy losses from shell. shrapnel and musketry fire, bore itself with steadfast gallantry, and while he laments and sympathizes with the regiment in the loss of so many brave men, the record made is one of which every true soldier may well feel proud. The entire command articipated in the battle of more than five ours' duration, under the most trying conitions of heat and fatigue, by which a arge number of the men were prostrated. ut it is the exercise of endurance and rtitude by the soldier under such circumances that contributes largely to success.

ready and creditable response to every de-"While further hardships may await the command in relieving our beleaguered countrymen, the major general commanding confidently relies upon the soldierly spirit so generally and conspicuously manifested, and believes every true soldier will be stimulated to renewed efforts in making the historic mission of this little army a

complete success."

NO ABATEMENT OF CLAIMS. Germany Will Insist on Punishment

of the Boxer Leaders. BERLIN, Oct. 1 .- The statement pub-

lished in Paris that France, Russia and Germany have arrived at a complete understanding in regard to the retention of troops at Peking, and that Germany abandons her demand for the punishment of the instigators of the outrages before the peace negotiations begin, is denied here officially. A foreign official made the following

statement on the subject: "The story is inaccurate, particularly the intimation that Germany, Russia and France have formed a separate diplomatic group. Negotiations others. Germany does not expect Great Britain's answer to her proposal for several days."

The semi-official press uniformly discredits the assertions, but a well informed diplomat assured the Associated Press cor- FAILURE OF THE DEMOCRACY respondent this evening that he had excellent reasons for believing them to be true. especially as the German Foreign Office had itself admitted that Russia haddropped IN NO ONE THING HAS IT BROUGHT all intentions of withdrawing from Peking.

The Berliner Post denies the report that the French, Russian and American officers have refused to obey Count Von Waldersee until hostilities are resumed. The Foreign Office is unable to confirm the reports of the degradation of Prince Tuan, but the admission is made that there has been an improvement in the disposition of China towards foreigners. This change the Berliner Post attributes to Count Von Waldersee's arrival.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung and the correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger confirm the issuance of imperial orders degrading Prince Tuan. but the Lokal Anzeiger's advices show that the edicts are regarded as a sham by foreign circles in Shanghai. This evening the Berliner Post has a leading article which tends to exonerate the Chinese government from responsibility for the atrocities and makes concessions in favor of the Emperor, Empress regent and mandarins, which are somewhat surprising when coming from a journal that has all along supported the German note. The article says: "No doubt the Chinese government was (CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

OF

MORE THAN SIX MILLION DOLLARS TO GOVERNMENT CREDIT.

ministers with responsibility for those at- | Healthy Amount on the Right Side of the Ledger for Three Months-Figures of Circulation.

> WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 .-- The comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures, issued to-day, shows that during the month of September the receipts from all sources amounted to \$45,-304,326, and the expenditures \$39,169,971, leaving a surplus for the month of \$6,134,355. The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows:

Customs-\$19,700,516; increase as compared with September, 1899, about \$580,000. Internal revenue-\$22,927,439; decrease, \$1,437,-Miscellaneous - \$2,676,371; increase,

\$827,000. The expenditures charged to the War Department amounted to \$14,125,284; increase, \$3,600,000. Navy, \$4,734,285; decrease, nomi-

During the three months from July 1 the total receipts have exceeded the expendi-

Secretary Root, who has been ill at Southampton, L. I., for several weeks, is reported to be convalescing steadily and is expected to return to this city before the close of the week, fully prepared to resume his official duties.

controller of the currency shows that at | rophetic words with which the Constitucirculation of national bank notes was the States." And now that we have \$328,335,973, an increase for the year of \$85,045,845, and an increase for the month of \$4,112,163.

The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to \$294,222,979, an increase for the year of \$86,908,806, and an increase for the month of \$3,581,623.

The circulation secured by lawful money was \$34,112,994, a decrease for the year of \$1,862.961, and an increase for the mont

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was \$296,672,630, and to secure public de-

To-day's statement of the treasury balance in the general fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, \$138,204,878; gold, \$80,131,162.

XXX The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business Sept. 29. the debt, less cash in the treasury amounted to \$1,106,156,671, which is a decrease for the month of \$6,122,435. This decrease is accounted for by the increase in the cash on hand and the redemption of 2 per cent, bonds. The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest bearing debt, \$1,-001,499,260; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$5,516,220; debt bearing no interest, \$387,346,069. Total, \$1.394,361,-459. This, however, does not include \$734. 513,697 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Reserve fund in gold, \$150,000,000; trust funds, \$734. 513,679; general fund, \$123,936,805; in nacional bank depositories to the credit of disbursing officers and to the treasurer of the United States, \$96,997,212. Total, \$1,105,447,-697, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to \$817,242. \$18, which leaves a cash balance on hand of

\$288,204,878. XXX It is expected that the representatives of the armor producing concerns will be here concerning the armor required for the for eight battleships, six armored cruisers and three protected cruisers, and constitutes the largest item of the kind ever required for the government.

XXX Proposals for constructing by contract six armored cruisers will be received at the Navy Department until 12 noon on Friday, hroughout the command there was ever a Dec. 5, when they will be publicly opened.

SENATOR BEVERIDGE ADDRESSES THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS CITY.

He Declares that It Is the Paramount Issue of This Campaign, and the Test of Political Honesty.

POLICY OF THE REPUBLICANS

IT HAS BEEN PROVED WORTHY OF PATRIOTIC SUPPORT.

between these powers continue as with the The Party Has Developed the Resources of This Country and Has Made Its Markets Abroad.

NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

Records of Parties on Rights of Man Contrasted - Brilliant Peroration Arouses Enthusiasm.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 1.-Kansas City turned out regardless of politics to-night to hear Senator Albert J. Beveridge. A great parade, in which Rough Rider organizations figured largely, and with a large number of uniformed marching clubs from and Kansas, preceded the mass meeting The senator was in splendid voice, but so great was the crowd that not all could get within hearing. His address was frequently interrupted by prolonged applause; oft-times by hearty outbursts of cheering. and his brilliant peroration brought out a tempest of both that fairly made the great tent in which the meeting was held shiver to the furthest guy-rope. No such brilliant address has been heard by so large a Kansas City audience in the history of Missouri politics, and the great MONTH gathering was fully in touch with the speaker. More than 10,000 people were pres-

TEXT OF THE SPEECH. Patriotism the Paramount Issue, and

the Watchword "Advance." Following is the text of Mr. Beveridge's

address at Kansas City: Ladies and Gentlemen-In this campaign the paramount issue is patriotism. For this is an American campaign. Higher than all partisan divisions are involved the interests of the American people against the inter-ests of every other nation. Deeper than all surface discussion are involved the struggle of the American people for the markets of the world with every other progressive people for the markets of the world. In other campaigns we have been engaged with our internal affairs, because our immediate interests then required our attention to our internal affairs; but to-day we are engaged in the affairs of the world, because our immediate interests now and for all the future require attention to the affairs of the Heretofore we have been developing our continent, establishing an American tariff policy, settling our financial system so that its disturbance, so fatal to prosperity, would not recur with every election. Heretofore we have been making perfect our nationality; by a network of railroads, by that great web of intelligence called the telegraph, by every agency of commerce and communication which makes the American in California the next door neighbor of the American in Maine, and, over all, by that mightiest armed conflict ever waged by man, where a million martyrs to nationality laid down their lives, we have been making ourselves one people, a national unit, a single and sovereign individual among the governments of men. Considered from the low viewpoint of mere material prosperity, the American cople have been heretofore interested only continental development, internal imket for the American producer. Considered from the lofty viewpoint of history and destiny, we have been growing into our The monthly circulation statement of the and indivisible people, and realizing the the station to hear Governor Roosevelt. United States of America," instead of "We. achieved our national manhood, secured our home market for our home producer, estabished a safe and honest system of finance. we go forth to actively and aggressively compete with other nations for those markets of mankind which those other nations heretofore have almost monopolized. MARKETS THE IMPORTANT THING

Fellow-citizens, markets are the mightiest factor not only in the prosperity of every one of you, but in the civilization of the world. Aside from revenue, our tariff is of importance only as it affects markets for our products. Our financial system is of importance only as it affects markets for our products. Money is only a medium of exchange. A dollar is of no value unless you can take it to a market and buy something with it. Your products mean no more to you than the game on which the red man feeds unless you can exchange them in some market for money, for which in another market you can purchase another product you want more than your own. All the agencies of government are means to two great The maintenance of social order and well being, and the exchange of the products of human toll. Markets control the prosperity of the American producer. Markets control the civilization of the world. It is through markets that men come into contact with each other -that nation meets nation, that race mingles with race. Markets are the cause of government communication with government, and it is thus alone that civilization is spread. When an American ship carries a cargo to Japan, the factor who sells those goods to the Japanese must speak the tongue of Japan, and the Japanese, in turn, speak ours. And so American ideas are carried with American trade. When an agent of American manufacturers and American ideas are exchanged in the process of exchanging the merchandise. And so the great shuttle of mutual ideas and mutual knowledge is being shot back and forth in the great loom of international markets, weaving world-wide that wonderful fabric, the common civilization of mankind.

But while this work of destiny is glorious, and while you, as an American projucer, are the chief factor of the work, and therefore the chief instrument of God's great purpose, the thing that interests you to-day is your own present and immediate prosperity. You laboring men, merchants, farmers, all who are in honest usiness-you want your debts paid; so does the Republican party. You want money in the bank; the Republican party wants you to have it there. You want the newspaper before the evening fire. magazines on the table, books in the hands of your children, pictures on the walls of your home; the Republican party wants you to have them there. And whether all this shall be yours now and in the future depends upon whether you have, and will have, markets for what you raise and

And so it is that to secure markets fo

problem of every American statesman.

this is not an intelligent servant of the people, and has no business in the halls of the Nation's legislation. The party whose policies are not designed to this great end of acquiring markets for the American producer is not worthy of the support of the American producer.

THE PROBLEM. In securing these markets for what the American producer raises, for what the workingmen in factory and mill produces, for what the American laboring man on ship and railway transports the difficult and important thing is not to find markets for the bulk of our products, but for the surplus of our products. The bulk of American products will always be consumed at home. It is, therefore, a question of the sale of the surplus upon which increasing wealth depends. If a farmer raises a certain quantity of corn he uses a part of it to feed his horses, his cattle and his swine, and the question with him is where to find a market for the surplus. If we used up at home all that we raised and made our increasing wealth would be measured by the development of our own resources. But when we raise and make at home more than we can consume at home our prosperity depends on finding a market for that surplus. And so the whole problem of prosperity to-day and for all the future consists in finding and secur-ing to ourselves forever markets for what we produce in factory and on farm more than we ourselves consume. In doing this, we cannot look for foreign markets for American agricultural products only-that would not best benefit the American farmer. You cannot look for foreign markets for American manufactures only-that would not best benefit the American manufacturer or the laboring

man whom that manufacturer employs We must look for foreign markets for all that we produce. If I find a market abroad for articles manufactured in America. have thereby increased a market for the products of the American farmer. Because, by finding this market for the American manufacturer, I have increased the employment of workingmen in his factory and raised their wages. And that increased number of workingmen with those increased wages will buy increased quantities of the flour, the meal, the pork and the beef which the American farmer

On the contrary, if I find a market for what the American farmer raises, I have not only benefited the American farmer, but I have benefited the American manufacturer and the men who work for him just as much. Because the increased market abroad for what the farmer raises gives the farmer more money with which to buy the clothing, the boots, the shoes, the implements, the books, the buggies this city and adjacent parts of Missouri | the wagons and the pianos which the American manufacturer makes. The Republican theory is that the American (CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT MADE THIR TEEN SPEECHES YESTERDAY.

Spoke to Between Thirty Thousand and Forty Thousand Persons on the Campaign Issues.

REMARKS AS TO "HIRELINGS"

NEBRASKA'S GOVERNOR AND NE BRASKAN CANDIDATE REBUKED.

Issues of Sound Money and Protection Incisively Set Forth-Effect of the Two Policies.

M'COOK, Neb., Oct. 1.-Thirteen speeches were made by Governor Roosevelt during the journey to-day. Besides the inhabitants of the villages and cities, a large number of people, mounted and in carriages, evidently from the country, was noticed | cratic party. Mr. Bryan quoted the followupon the streets and around the stands. Probably thirty or forty thousand people were addressed during the day. Governor | they wanted the votes of the people in 1892 Roosevelt's special train remained at Mc- and when they got the power to deal a Cook until late in the night, when it pulled out for North Platte, and another | mony of their own members, they became day's journey to-morrow which will cover | the willing tools of the most gigantic trust a distance of 600 miles and will include of the country." within that distance eleven speeches. Tomorrow night a night journey will be made to Broken Bow, at which point the

train will arrive at 8 o'clock in the morn-At Falls City, which was the first stop, the weather was rainy and the ground tion is commenced: "We, the people of the Many wagons and carriages brought half years, and during that time mo joining country. Governor Roosevelt said: "I noticed the other day that Mr. Bryan said the Republican party had no right to claim the benefit of the fact that pork and wheat and corn had gone up. He speaking of hogs at the time. The Re ican party said four years ago that if its policies were adopted these prices would go up. Those policies have been adopted and the prices have gone up. You can propor tion the responsibility between the evichoose, giving the Republican party its

When Auburn was reached, a heavy rain was falling, and the meeting had to be held in the opera house. Here also he dealt largely with the increased prices of farm products.

AS TO "HIRELINGS."

At Tecumseh the Governor said in part: "There are, doubtless, among you some who fought in the great civil war from 1861 to 1865. They received the undving gratitude of their countrymen and conferred undying honor on the flag. Naturally, when the call to arms came in 1898 in a country like this, you sent your sons promptly to the front. No wonder that you raised your company instantly, and that it was able to take one in ten men who were ready to volunteer and who were sent off in the Second Nebraska from this town. Now I ask you to see to it that the men in Washington do not unde the work done by your sons and brothers in the Philippines. Your Governor recently has spoken of the soldiers of the regular army as \$15-a-month hirelings. I have fought beside these 'hirelings.' At Santiago I saw the First, the Third and the Sixth white cavalry and the Ninth and Tenth colored cavalry go up the bill. saw them leave behind them three hundred dead and wounded hirelings-three hundred men who shed their blood for the honor of the flag; three hundred men who died that we might be proud that their country still held in honor the flag-and the reward is that these men should be sneered at as 'hirelings.' When you sent your regiment to the Philippines its colonel died. came from the regular army. It was Col. ferred honor not only but on all the Nation. Is he to be but a few weeks Bryan himself spoke of our soldiers as 'a idleness.' Colonel Stotsenberg no longer walks about in idleness. The men who were in the Philippines who stayed there no longer walk about in idleness. General the American producer is the purpose and (CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE)

BRYAN SAYS ICE COMBINATION WORKS NO ONE INJURY.

Tells the Stillwater People It Is Different from the Sugar and Salt Trusts. Which Are Wicked.

TWELVE SPEECHES IN A DAY

FROM WEST SUPERIOR, WIS., TO THE MINNESOTA CAPITAL.

He Also Says the Republican Party Wants a Large Army with Which to Oppress the Laboring Man.

CUPIDITY OF NEGRO VOTERS

HE APPEALS TO IT ADROITLY IN A ST. PAUL ADDRESS.

Again Garbles Some of Lincoin's Utterances and Tells What the Emancipator Would Think and Do.

made the first speech of the day at West Superior, Wis., beginning before 8 o'clock. He then crossed the St. Louis river to Duluth, and, starting with an hour's speech there, he made speeches at eight other places on the way, which, with the speech at Duluth and Superior, and those made tonight in this city, make twelve speeches for the day. Four of the speeches average an hour, the others fifteen minutes each, making about six hours of speech-making for the day. He was accompanied throughson, chairman of the state Populist committee; E. S. Corser, secretary of the Silver Republican committee: Mayor Gray, of Minneapolis; Mayor Hugo, of Duluth; National Committeeman O'Brien and the Democratic state candidates. The train was decorated with the national colors and the special car bore the inscriptions: "The Republic," "No Empire," and "Equal

Rights to All." The attendance at the West Superior, Duluth, Stillwater, St. Paul and Minneapolis meetings was large, but owing to the sparsity of the population the other crowds

were comparatively small. There was a liberal display of small flags at all the meetings of the day, but not so many were shown at the small towns as in the Dakotas.

This is the sixteenth anniversary of Mr. Bryan's marriage, and, by a strange coincidence, the twenty-first anniversary of Governor Lind's marriage. They celebrated

with a Poland water dinner. At West Superior Mr. Bryan began his speech a few minutes before 8 o'clock, and he spoke for half an hour to a large audience. His speech dealt especially with the trust question, and he made especial reference to a combination of the flour interests. Mr. Bryan also referred to a speech made by President McKinley in 1894, in which the President attacked the Demo

ing from that speech: "They were the enemies of the trust when blow at the trusts, according to the testi-

BLAMES THE PRESIDENT. Remarking upon this quotation Mr. Bryan said: "Mr. McKinley claims that the Democrats did not destroy the trusts when they had an opportunity, and when he complained you must believe he was honest in his complaint. You cannot accuse him of being a hypocrite, and yet Mr. Mc-Kinley has been President for three and a trusts have been organized than in all th previous history of the century, and h has allowed three sessions of Congress convene and adjourn and did not recom mend a specific measure for the destruction of the trusts."

With reference to the army he said What domestic reason is there for a large army? They want to build a fort near every large city and have the army there to suppress by force that discontent tha cught to be cured by legislation. The la boring men of this country ask for the de struction of government by injunction The Republicans say on it: 'You canno have government by injunction, but w can give you a larger army to enfore gov ernment by injunction.' Under the pre text that we want a large army for for eign use there are Republicans who want it for domestic use."

Mr. Bryan spoke at West Duluth for ter minutes, saying that the Republican party had not only reached the point at which they wanted not only to revise the Consti tution but also the Ten Commandments so as to make one of them, "Thou shalt no steal on a small scale." Instead of having this, that Lincoln wanted, a government of the people, for the people and by th people, the Republicans would have it government of the syndicate, for the syn dicates, by the syndicates,

At Carleton he spoke for ten minute and went over the general ground of th campaign. Mr. Bryan said he was no asking support of those who expected to get something for nothing. He did no want the support of those who were looking for army contracts or who expected t get life pensions for their sons. Not or man in ten that he addressed, he said, was really benefited by the Republican policy, but that one was expecting to make the campaign contributions and then get hi money out of the other nine.

At Hinckley Mr. Bryan referred to th President's letter of acceptance, saving that the President had said it was a dangerous thing to attempt to protect the Philippines from outside interference. Mr Bryan did not accept this view, and he said the administration had not seemed t take this view of the Sulu archipeiago Under the treaty with the Sultan of thos islands, he said, the President had agreed to protect them. Now could it be more dangerous to extend protection to th Christian Filipinos than it was to afford

it to the Mohammedan Sulus? MAKES A PROPHECY Mr. Bryan at Pine City predicted that at the coming election many Republicans

### would imitate Governor Lind's example and | DD come over to the Democratic party.

At Rush City he said that during the present administration the Republican party had done things that were far worse than the wildest prophecy could have predicted of them in 1896. One of these deeds was the increase of the army, and another the toleration of the trusts. He said the annexation of the Philippines would not be defended upon any basis-not even on the basis of self-interest. If one-tenth of the money spent in acquiring and controlling the Filipinos should be expended in reclaiming the arid lands of the West he was sure the return would be a greater sum than would be secured from the Philippines for a thousand years. Hence, the

be defended on the ground that it pays. The North Branch people were given a ten-minute talk, largely devoted to trusts. Mr. Bryan spoke from a stand erected THEY STAND OUT FOR RECOGNIon the levee, at Stillwater, and the levee was lined with people. A large steamboat on the St. Croix river also was covered with people, as were several railroad locomotives, freight cars and car sheds in the vicinity. Mr. Bryan spoke here for about an hour, discussing most of the issues of the campaign. The Republicans were, he said, "spending more time in defending good trusts than in denouncing the bad

ones." "The only way," he said, "of distinguishing a good trust from a bad trust, according to the Republican idea, is to go to the trust for a campaign contribution; if the trust gives liberally it is good; if it gives stingily it is bad."

He said the Republicans knew nothing about anything but the ice trust. On this point his words were as follows: "Not one of you is hurt by the ice trust. Everyone of you is hurt by the sugar trust, the lumber trust, the salt trust; you are hurt when clothing goes up, when sugar goes up, when stoves go up, and in all these ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 1 .- Mr. Bryan | things you are hurt, and yet none of you know anything about any but the ice trust, because the Republican papers do not keep you informed as to what is going on on the trust question."

Mr. Bryan also discussed the Philippine question at Stillwater, as at other places, declaring that the Republicans had no policy on that question, while the Democratic policy was well defined.

SPEECH TO COLORED MEN. The Auditorium in which Mr. Bryan spoke here was crowded to the very dome. out the day by Governor Lind; Victor Law- It is a very large building, said to hold 8,000 people. Before proceeding with his speech Mr. Bryan was presented with a "Life of Abraham Lincoln" by F. L. Mc-Ghee, a colored man, on behalf of the (CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

STILL IN NEED OF HELP

GALVESTON RELIEF WORK HAS vailed at the Reading Company's mines for ONLY MADE A GOOD START.

Erroneous Statements Made About the Amount Contributed, Wnich Is

Less Than a Million.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 1 .- John Sealy, chairman of the finance committee, a subcommittee of the Galveston central relief committee, and custodian of the relief fund, has given out the following to the Associated Press:

"All subscriptions that have been turned over to me up to and including Oct. 1. direct, all received by Mayor W. C. Jones, and also \$309,500 remitted to me by Governor Sayers, out of subscriptions made further remittance to me of \$100,000, which should reach me in the next few days, and he will send me from time to time such additional funds as he may receive. We are now arranging in proper shape a full itemized statement of all receipts and amounts expended, which will

be duly published.

Apropos of Mr. Sealy's report the News to-morrow will say editorially: pressing need of Galveston is money with which to shelter more than 8,000 persons now homeless and to make habitable the homes of many others. Some correspon ents have sent out statements to the effect that millions of dollars have been contributed for the relief of Galveston-one published statement fixed the amount at \$15,-These statements have led the public-the generous, liberal astray, and have had a tendency to check the impulse to give, because it seemed that the requirements had been met. But he real truth is that Galveston has up to date received only \$881,043.63, a sum but little more than sufficient to bury the dead. remove the debris, accomplish the work of sanitation and to pay the expenses for food and clothing which the relief com-mittee had to buy before supplies of food and clothing began to arrive from the outside world. And in this connection, with a property loss of \$20,000,000, Galveston is called upon to face a problem of rehabilitation and to provide for the housing of more

than 8,000 homeless people.
"Nature has been kind since the storm there has been no rainfall of consequence; the weather has been pleasant and the winds have been tempered. But conditions cannot last, and much greater suffering han has been endured up to this time must inevitably ensue if provisions are not made quickly to house these victims of the storm. The relief fund is being drawn on heavily to pay men for removing the debris, thus enabling them to help themselves and at the same time preventing a demoralizing condition which would result if able-bodied men were permitted to draw supplies without rendering an equivalent. merely enables them to provide the necessaries of life and is not creating roofs over the heads of their families, nor over women and children who have no one left to work for them.

"Miss Clara Barton has told the world of the conditions existing in Galveston and has estimated that at least \$5,000,000 would be required to meet the urgent necessities. The News supplements her apand has asked the Associated Press to spread this statement to the world in order that the false impressions made by unauthorized and unfounded publications may be counteracted so far as it is possible to

One thousand laborers employed in removing debris will be released to-morrow as the work has sufficiently progressed to warrant this step. It will enable the railroads and other large corporations to get the laborers they need to continue the restoration of their properties. Galveston Is Very Much Alive.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 1.-Workmen

are beginning to arrive here in large num-

bers. The exodus has almost ceased, while every incoming train brings artisans and others. Official reports show 6,877 bales of cotton and sixty cars of grain were received to-day. Government Supplies Received. WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 .- Acting Secreary Meiklejohn has received a telegram

were received gratefully by the people of the stricken city. The Damage at Velasco. DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 1 .- The recent storm

from Galveston, saying that the relief sup-

plies sent on the transport McPherson

OPERATORS PUT POWDER TO MIN-ERS AT A LOWER RATE.

This Is in Connection with the Offered Increase of Ten Per Cent. in the

# acquisition of that territory could not even | NO BREAK IN STRIKERS' RANKS

Price for Digging Coal.

TION OF THE UNION.

Without It They Will Not Regard the Increased Pay, but Will Stand Out for This Concession.

## STRIKERS' OFFICIALS PLEASED

THEY ARE GLAD THE MINERS HAVE REJECTED THE OFFER.

Some of Them Were Worried Lest the Tender of the Operators Should

VIEWS OF SMALL OPERATORS

Weaken Their Hold on the Men.

THEY SAY THEY CANNOT AFFORD THE PROPOSED ADVANCE.

It Puts Them at the Mercy of the Coal Carriers-Summary of the Day's Strike Developments.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1 .- The mine operators of the Wyoming, Lackawanna and Lehigh regions to-day, at a meeting at Wilkesbarre, followed yesterday's action of the Reading Company in offering an increase of 10 per cent. in wages to the mine workers. They furthermore decided to reduce the charge for powder from \$2.76 to \$1.50 per keg. The latter price has pre-

a long time. The action of the Wilkesbarre meeting means an increase of 10 per cent. to all mine workers except miners. The latter will earn an increase of about 10 per cent.

by reason of the reduced cost of powder. The meeting was attended by representatives of all the leading railroad companies which owns mines in the regions named. Some of the independent operators oppose the proposed increase unless the coal-carrying companies reduce the tolls on their

product to tide water. The strikers, however, show no indication of accepting the offer. None returned to work to-day at the Reading Company's collieries in response to the notice of higher wages, and, in fact, many who had been from all sources, amount to \$781,043.63. This at work there quit and joined the ranks of amount includes all money received by me | the strikers. As a result there were fewer collieries in operation to-day in the Schuylkill region than at any time since to him. The Governor has also ordered | the strike was inaugurated. In the other regions there were also additions to the

> strikers' forces. Notices of the increase in pay were posted throughout the entire anthracite region wo-night, but the opinion is general that few, if any, of the strikers will return to work. The strikers say they have other grievances to be adjusted besides wages and powder charges, and they further say that they want recognition of their union, President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, will visit Wilkesbarre to-morrow to address a mass meeting and review

## CONFERENCE OF OPERATORS.

### It Formulates an Offer to the Strike ing Coal Miners. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 1.-The coal

operators of the Wyoming, Lackawanna and Lehigh valley regions held an important meeting in this city this afternoon and decided to offer the miners an increase of 10 per cent. in wages and also to reduce the cost of powder to the miners from \$2.75 to \$1.50 per keg. W. A. Lathrop, general superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Company, presided. The following attended the meeting: E. E. Loomis, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company: C. C. Rose, of the Delaware & Hudson Company; W. J. Richards, of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company; Morris Williams, Susquehanna Coal Company; Superintendent May, Hillside Coal Company; E. W. Stoors, of the New York and Scranton Coal Company; Superintendent Fuller, of the Seneca Coal Company; John Markle, of Markle & Co.: Calvin Pardee and Frank Pardee, of the Pardee Coal Company; T. D. Jones, of Mill Creek Coal Company; W. O. Lentz, of Lentz & Co.; E. L. Bullock, of the Dodson Coal Company; John Jermyn, of Jermyn & Co., Scranton; H. W. Kingsbury, of Stevens Coal Company; J. W. Coke, of tributions up to date aggregate \$881,043.63. | the Clear Spring Coal Company; T. H. Watkins, of the Temple Coal and Iron Company; William Connell, of the Connell Coal Company, Scranton; A. J. Davis and C. P. Hunt, individual operators at Wilkesbarre: M. S. Kemerer, of Kemerer & Co. upper Lehigh; J. L. Coningham, of West End Coal Company; Reese Brooks, Scranton; W. A. Lathrop and Fred N. M. Chase. of the Lehigh . alley Company.

The whole situation was thoroughly disussed, nearly all those present taking part therein. The powder question was the chief subject of debate and next came the recognition of the union. So far as can be learned, none of the opertaors was in favor

of recognizing the union in any way. The meeting lasted from 2 p. m. until o'clock. This evening W. A. Lathrop the chairman of the meeting, gave out the following on behalf of the Lehigh Valley

Coal Company, Wilkesbarre: "This company makes the following announcement to its mine employes: "It will adjust its rates of wages so as to pay to its mine employes, on and

after Oct. 1, a net increase of 10 per cent

on the wages heretofore received, and

will take up with its mine employes any grievances which they may have. "Note-It is understood in the foregoing that powder will be sold to miners for \$1.50 per keg, and that the difference be

damages at the town of Velasco are announced by the local committee to aggretween this rate and the old rate of \$2.75 shall be taken into account in figuring the